THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Central Electricity Authority after detailed discussion with NTPC and all beneficiary SEBs including Rajasthan SEB has since finalised the tariff of NTPC gas based power stations. CEA has now submitted its recommendations to the Ministry of Power for issue of the Notification.

Wasteland Development by Private Sector

1771. SHRI T. GOPAL KRISHNA : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to associate Private Sector in wasteland development;

(b) if so, the details and the terms and conditions laid down for the joint venture;

(c) whether any suggestions/schemes have been received by the Government from the Private Sector for development of wasteland; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b). From 1994-95 a Central Sector Scheme—Investment Promotional Scheme for Development of Non-Forest Wastelands (IFS) is under implementation. This Scheme has provision for involving private sector in the development of wastelands. The IFS is designed to facilitate/attract/channelise/mobilise resources from financial institutions, banks, corporate bodies including user industries and other entrepreneurs for development of wastelands in non-forest areas belonging to Central and State Governments, Panchayats, village communities, private farmers, etc.

Under the IPS, promotional subsidy/grant is provided subject to a maximum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs or 25% of the total cost of the project as approved and firmed up by the financial institutions/banks, whichever is less. Besides, project formulation assistance for preparation of bankable/viable projects at the rate of 1% of project cost is admissible to generate projects.

(c) and (d). Some of the important suggestions made, include (i) the district-wise information on wastelands may be made available at State/district level, (ii) wide publicity should be given and awareness campaign raised vigorously on wastelands development, (iii) allotment of wastelands to Private Sector on lease basis which falls exclusively under the purview of State Governments.

Kandla-Bhatinda Project

1772. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the IOC has claimed over a hundred crore damages from the Skodaexport for delay in the execution of Kandla-Bhatinda product pipeline and that Skoda has given a counter claim for hampering the project implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the factual position; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to solve the controversy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c). Due to uncertainty in the execution of balance jobs of Kandla-Bhatinda Pipeline by the composite works contractor M/s. Skodaexport Co. Ltd., the bank guarantees of M/s. Skodaexport have been invoked by IOC for non-performance and recovery of unadjusted advances towards mobilisation and partial commissioning for getting the job done at the risk and cost of the contractor as per the terms of the contract.

[Translation]

Losses in Transmission and Distribution of Electricity

1773. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the losses of electricity in its distribution by the various State Electricity Boards in the country is more than that of other countries of the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of electricity losses in transmission and distribution by each electricity board;

(d) the estimated average loss of electricity in distribution and transmission in other developed countries; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to check these transmission and distribution losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The transmission and distribution losses in the country have been 21.13% during 1994-95 and are higher than most of the other countries of the world. Statements I and II indicating the % age of T and D losses in the developed and developing countries are enclosed.

(c) The statement showing % age T and D losses for the SEB's/EDs for the year 1990-91 to 1994-95 is enclosed in the Statement-III.

(d) The losses in developed countries are ranging from 6 to 11% as can be seen from the details given in the Statement-I referred to above.

(e) Presently, distribution is in the hands of State Electricity Boards who have to take appropriate measures to reduce T and D losses. However, to reduce the Transmission and Distribution losses, the Government of India has issued comprehensive guidelines to the power utilities which include, inter alia, conducting of energy audit for identifying the system elements responsible for excessive losses, installing capacitors to improve the voltage profile, preparation of system improvement schemes for strengthening and improvement of their transmission and distribution systems, installing tamper proof meter boxes to check theft of energy and setting up vigilance squads to detect cases of theft of energy. From August, 1986, theft of energy has been made a cognizable offence under Section 39 of Indian Electricity Act, 1910. An incentive scheme has been introduced by the Government of India to motivate the State Electricity Boards for bringing about reduction in Transmission and Distribution losses.

STATEMENT-I

Percentage Transmission and Distribution Losses in various Countries (Public Utilities)

S.No.	Country	1989	1990	1991	1992
1.	Austria	7.19	7.34	7.44	7.19
2.	Belgium	5.6	5.82	5.59	5.51
3.	Canada	9.5	8.44	8.74	8.44
4.	Czechoslovakia	7.91	7.86	8.08	8.50
5.	Denmark	5.65	5.17	6.92	6.70
6.	Finland	5.64	5.91	5.04	5.09
7.	France	8.25	8.18	8.28	7.64
8.	German DR	8.05	9.15	-	-
9.	German FR	4.18	4.63	-	-
10.	Germany	-	-	5.17	4.87
11.	Greece	8.12	9.05	8.88	7.92
12.	Hungary	11.11	11.09	11.06	9.43
13.	Ireland	9.70	9.78	10.00	9.71
14.	Italy	8.54	7.83	8.15	7.84
15.	Norway	8.53	10.43	7.40	9.71
16.	Poland	10.58	9.83	12.43	13.85
17.	Spain	9.10	10.00	10.01	10.05
18.	Sweden	7.20	7.00	6.57	7.11
19.	Switzerland	8.03	7.97	7.97	8.03
20.	USSR	9.45	9.32	-	-
21.	Russian FDN	-	-	8.98	9.59
22.	UK	8.53	8.25	8.80	9.20
23.	USA	5.70	3.68	7.93	8.97
24.	India	23.28	22.89	22.83	21.80

Source: 1. From Annual Bulletin of Electric Energy Statistics for Europe, U.N. for Different Years.
2. General Review - Published by CEA.

Note: 1. @ - For Financial Years

STATEMENT-II

Percentage Transmission and Distribution Losses in Development Countries (Public Utilities)

S.No.	Name of the Country	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Algeria	14.09	15.55	18.51	15.07	16.32	13.31
2.	Bangladesh	39.64	38.55	30.10	35.57	38.95	39.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Brazil	13.28	13.26	13.70	13.31	14.67	14.00
4.	Chile	17.67	18.77	15.41	14.72	12.91	12.07
5.	Columbia	17.46	25.83	24.25	23.70	22.94	21.54
6.	Costarica	10.20	10.44	10.16	17.62	11.45	11.46
7.	Guatemala	15.97	16.31	16.08	NA	16.82	18.96
8.	Indonesia	20.84	19.02	18.42	17.98	17.84	17.73
9.	Jordan	15.91	13.27	10.99	10.07	10.51	11.00
10.	Kenya	13.42	16.47	15.46	15.45	15.41	15.07
11.	Rep. of Korea	5.85	5.60	5.93	5.49	5.50	5.66
12.	Kuwait	9.02	9.32	9.02	8.40	NA	NA
13.	Malaysia	11.96	11.75	11.38	6.93	15.69	15.45
14.	Mayanmar	30.13	34.05	27.96	26.16	36.29	36.08
15.	Nepal	28.21	32.67	28.39	28.84	28.38	25.38
16.	Philippines	21.73	19.80	18.37	16.51	20.45	21.95
17.	Pakistan	22.36	22.24	20.64	21.34	20.60	20.32
18.	Peru	13.67	13.52	13.91	14.46	NA	NA
19.	Sri Lanka	16.31	14.83	17.26	16.78	18.25	18.26
20.	Singapore	4.97	4.99	5.00	5.00	NA	NA
21.	Thailand	10.64	10.50	10.20	10.85	11.08	10.67
22.	Tunisia	13.51	14.04	13.62	12.83	12.40	12.67
23.	Uruguay	23.62	21.77	19.12	21.72	19.96	22.37
24.	Zimbabwe	8.93	9.73	6.76	9.74	12.81	13.20
25.	India@	22.48	22.31	23.28	22.89	22.83	21.80

Note: 1. @ - Data for Financial Years
2. N.A. - Data not Available

Source: 1. Energy Balance and Electricity Profiles (United Nations Publication)
2. @ General Review - Published by CEA

STATEMENT-III

Percentage transformation, transmission and distribution losses (including commercial losses such as pilferage etc.) in SEBs/ELs.

Region	State Electricity Board Electricity Deptt.	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Region	1. Haryana	27.49	26.79	26.78	25.00	30.80
	2. Himachal Pradesh	21.45	20.37	19.51	18.31	18.21
	3. Jammu & Kashmir	42.33	49.21	48.28	45.69	48.74
	4. Punjab	18.97	21.52	19.24	19.37	16.70
	5. Rajasthan	25.92	23.11	22.74	25.00	24.78
	6. Uttar Pradesh	26.93	26.06	24.43	24.08	21.69
	7. Chandigarh	23.72	29.64	26.21	27.27	28.44
	8. D.E.S.U.	23.86	24.35	23.56	31.79	34.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Western Region	1. Gujarat	23.71	23.56	22.03	20.34	20.02
	2. Madhya Pradesh	24.94	25.08	21.35	20.26	19.61
	3. Maharashtra	18.06	18.40	17.83	16.22	16.33
	4. D and N Haveli	17.69	19.66	17.98	12.64	11.35
	5. Goa	24.97	23.78	21.85	24.50	26.87
	6. Daman and Diu	16.85	15.90	15.67	22.34	16.30
Southern Region	1. Andhra Pradesh	22.43	19.70	19.88	19.91	17.95
	2. Karnataka	20.11	19.88	19.55	19.55	19.41
	3. Kerala	21.67	21.67	21.95	20.00	20.05
	4. Tamil Nadu	18.74	18.63	17.50	17.18	17.11
	5. Lakshadweep	18.62	17.43	18.72	16.99	17.84
	6. Pondicherry	19.20	18.00	15.31	15.80	15.00
Eastern Region	1. Bihar	21.09	23.19	22.00	20.35	19.76
	2. Orissa	25.29	24.65	25.25	22.43	23.03
	3. Sikkim	24.53	25.89	22.55	22.60	21.22
	4. West Bengal	21.81	22.26	24.87	20.82	21.51
	5. A and N Islands	19.83	21.66	23.62	23.71	22.38
North Eastern	1. Assam	24.10	21.76	21.41	22.44	24.18
Region	2. Manipur	28.02	24.43	22.35	23.92	25.30
	3. Meghalaya	11.80	11.49	11.79	18.03	18.47
	4. Nagaland	26.08	23.14	27.26	33.45	36.12
	5. Tripura	29.59	31.96	30.64	30.53	31.96
	6. Arunachal Pradesh	19.99	28.20	32.32	42.04	45.30
	7. Mizoram	29.63	34.95	29.04	31.89	29.76
	All India (Utilities)	22.89	22.83	21.80	21.41	21.13

[English]

Pipeline Project

1774. SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Iran have identified hydrocarbons and transport sector as immediate areas for cooperation in the implementation of 2,000 Km gas pipeline project between the two countries;

(b) if so, whether any MOU was signed for the same between both the countries recently; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c). An MOU was signed in November, 1993 for the import of 50-75 MMSCMD of natural gas from Iran to India through a pipeline.

Power Projects in Rajasthan

1775. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of power projects to be set up in Rajasthan have been approved by the Planning Commission during the current financial year;

(b) the stages at which these proposals are pending;

(c) the estimated cost and installed capacity of these projects; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the clearance of these power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) No power project for the State of Rajasthan in the public sector has been